FOUNDED IN 1875

THE SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

YEAR BOOK 1939

PRICE TO NON-MEMBERS ONE DOLLAR

INSECTICIDES

Drymac No. 1 is a derris dust which is non-poisonous to human beings and domestic animals, but kills insects with which it comes into contact. It remains effective for a considerable period provided rain does not intervene. It is particularly recommended for cabbages, cauliflowers, and other ground crops.

Katakilla is a standardised derris spray for the control of all types of aphis and caterpillars. It is non-poisonous to human beings and domestic animals, and can therefore be used with safety on vegetables and soft fruit crops. It is ready for use when mixed with water and leaves the flowers and foliage fresh and clean.

Nictagral C contains Nicotine blended together with special chemicals which have extraordinary wetting and penetrating powers. It is recommended for all kinds of aphis and caterpillars.

Albolineum is a specially prepared white oil emulsion for fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers. It will control a large number of insect pests, including scale insects on citrus, holly and peach, caterpillars, and aphis.

Ostico is a tree banding material for the control of insect pests which gain access to the branches of the trees by crawling up the tree trunks. Among these are the young stink bugs, curculio, and blossom weevils.

For further information apply to:—

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.

(Incorporated under the Ordinances of Hongkong)

FUNGICIDES AND FUMIGANTS

Perenox is a specially prepared copper compound which is an excellent plant fungicide and because of the ease in mixing it is recommended in all cases where Bordeaux and Burgundy Mixtures would be used.

Shirlan Ag is a fungicide of outstanding merit for the control of fungous diseases. It not only kills the fungus existing on the foliage but remains effective for a considerable time thus preventing re-infection.

Seekay Soil Fumigant is a chemical for repelling and eradicating various soil pests particularly those which in their larval stages live in the soil.

Paradichlorbenzene is a white crystalline substance which is used in the control of tree boring insects, the fumigation of bulbs and seeds. It can also be used as a soil fumigant. It is 30 times as effective as Naphthalene and is used for the prevention of moth damage in clothing.

Cymag is a dust when evolves Hydrocyanic Acid Gas (HCN) when exposed to atmospheric or soil moisture and can be used for the fumigation of glasshouses and pot plants.

Hortomone A is a compound for the acceleration and stimulation of root growth. Cuttings which are dipped in a dilute solution of Hortomone A strike earlier, quicker, and stronger than untreated cuttings.

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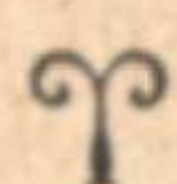
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AUTU
FLOWER SHOW

AUTUMN
FLOWER SHOW

WER

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

Office Holders and Committee

1939–40

President:
Sir ALLAN MOSSOP, KT.

Vice-President:
Sir HERBERT PHILLIPS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Brig-General E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dr. E. L. MARSH, Mr. HORACE KADOORIE.
Mr. WAY YU DING.

Committee:

Sir VICTOR SASSOON, BT.
Mr. G. B. FRYER
Mr. A. F. GIMSON
Mr. P. S. HOPKINS
Mr. A. KAKUDA
Mr. O. S. LIEU
Mr. JAMES H. LEE
Mr. K. E. NEWMAN
Mr. J. D. E. SHOTTER
Mr. A. DE C. SOWERBY
Mr. R. N. SWANN
Mr. WANG TSZE KONG

Ladies Committee:

Chairman . . . . . Mrs. IVON CLARK
Vice-Chairman . . . . Mrs. W. J. HAWKINGS

Committee:

LADY MOSSOP
Mrs. C. S. FRANKLIN
Miss. R. FRYER
Mrs. W. J. KERR
Mrs. W. R. MCBAIN
Mrs. FREDERICK REISS
Mrs. MORRIS STRANACK
Mrs. RECTOR-SMITH
Mrs. J. D. E. SHOTTER
Mrs. A. DE C. SOWERBY

Honorary Treasurer:
Mr. W. J. HAWKINGS.

Honorary Secretary and Director:
Mr. W. J. KERR, F.R.H.S.

Room 44, Administration Building, 193 Hankow Road . Tel. 13467.
Residence: Apt. No. 7 Houston Court, 2032 Avenue Joffre. Tel. 70128.

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Dr. **Receipts and Payments Account for the Year Ended 31st December, 1938.** Cr.

RECEIPTS

To	Cash at Bank 31st December, 1937	$1,585.95	
	Less: Shown under Sir Peter Grain's Fund	48.10	
			$1,537.85
,,	Sir Peter Grain's Fund		
	Balance at 31st December, 1937 ..	$ 48.10	
	Less: Expended 1938	27.15	
			20.95
,,	Subscriptions		530.00
,,	Grant in Aid—Shanghai Municipal Council		400.00
,,	Interest in Bank Current Account ..		15.10
			$2,503.90

PAYMENTS

By	Spring Show			
	Prizes		$ 305.00	
	Expenses		393.65	
			$ 698.65	
	Less: Entrance Fees taken at door	$ 313.40		
	Mr. H. Kadoorie's contribution	50.00		
			363.40	
				$ 335.25
,,	Autumn Show			
	Prizes		$ 244.00	
	Expenses		384.73	
			$ 628.73	
	Less: Entrance Fees taken at door		420.12	
				208.61
,,	Subscriptions			
	The Royal Horticultural Society ..			
	The National Sweet Pea Society ..			
	The National Chrysanthemum Society			
	The National Rose Society			114.15
,,	Printing & Stationery			121.45
,,	Miscellaneous Expenses			91.25
,,	Cash at Bank 31st December, 1938		$1,633.19	
	Less: Shown under Sir Peter Grain's Fund		20.95	
			$1,612.24	
	Sir Peter Grain's Fund			
	Balance at 31st December, 1938 ..		20.95	
				1,633.19
				$2,503.90

I have checked the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and certify such Account to be correct in accordance therewith.

(*Signed*) W. J. HAWKINGS,
Hon. Treasurer.

(*Signed*) I. E. ROBERTS, A.C.A.,
Hon. Auditor.

Shanghai, 9th February, 1939.

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
LIST OF MEMBERS

Abraham, D. E. J.
Allman, N. F.
Arnhold, H. E.
Arnold, Mrs. E. Lester

Baker, Mrs. J. E.
Baker, Mrs. W. J.
Basset, Madame L.
Buck, A. W.
Butt, D. M.

Carter, H. W.
Chang Tsing Sun
Chang Koong Sieu
Chen, Z. C.
Chenju Wong's Garden
Clark, H. Ivon
Clark, Mrs. Ivon
Clarke, Mrs. N. W. B.
Craddock, Mrs. A. K.
Crawford, Mrs. D. W.

Dean, Mrs. A. V. T.
Drakeford, T. G.
Dumbarton, Mrs. G. F.

Ezra, Cecil

Franklin, C. S.
Fryer, G. B.
Fryer, Miss Roberta A.

Gande, W. J.
Gande, Mrs. W. J.
Gimson, A. F.
Gordon, Robin
Gordon, Mrs. Robin

Haley, G. A.
Harkson, Mrs. U. S.
Hawkings, W. J.
Hawkings, Mrs. W. J.
Hayim, Ellis
Hayim, Mrs. Ellis
Hopkins, P. S.
Hopkins, Mrs. P. S.
Hsu Pao Chu

Joseph, Ellis
Joseph, Mrs. E.
Joseph R. M.
Joseph, Mrs. R. M

Kadoorie, Sir E. S.
Kadoorie, H.
Kadoorie, L.
Kerr, Mrs. W. J.
Kerr, W. J.
Keswick, W. J.
Koo Ah Dong
Kuehn, K.

Lawford, L. H.
Lee, James H.
Li Ming
Liddell, J. H.
Lieu Ong Sung

Macbeth, Mrs. J.
Macgregor, Mrs. N. C.
Macnaghten, Brig-Gen. [E. B.
Main, Mrs. J. R.
Mann, H. M.
Mann, Mrs. D. F.
Marden, G. E.
Marden, Mrs. G. E.
Marsh, Dr. E. L.
Marshall, Mrs. Calder
Maze, Lady
McBain, E. B.
McBain, Mrs. E. B.
McBain, Mrs. W. R.
Melchers & Co.
Mitchell, G. E.
Moller, E.
Moller, Mrs. E.
Momber, Mrs. C. A.
Moores, A. R.
Morrison, C. B.
Mossop, Sir Allan, Kt.
Mossop, Lady
Murray, R. D.
Murray, Mrs. R. D.

Newman, K. E.
Nissim, Mrs. D. M.

O'Bolger, R. E.

Peacock, C. S.
Pollock, F. A.

Rayden, Mrs. C. W.
Reiss, Mrs. Clara
Reynell, Mrs. H.
Robinson, E. C.
Robinson, Mrs. E. C.

Sassoon, Sir Victor
Shaw, Mrs. C. R.
Silva, Miss Basto
Silva, C. M. Basto
Smith, Mrs. C. W.
Smith, Mrs. Rector
Sowerby, A. de C.
Sowerby, Mrs. A. de C.
Stableford, C. H.
Stranack, M.
Stranack, Mrs. Morris
Swann, R. N.

Turner, Michael W.

Wong Tsze Kong
Way Yu Ding
Wilkinson, E. S.
Wilkinson, Mrs. E. S.
Wilson, G. L.

Yokohama Nursery Coy.

AUTU

FLOWER SHOW

AUTUMN

FLOWER SHOW

WER

YEAR BOOK
1939

GENERAL RULES

1.—This Society shall be called "THE SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY." Its object shall be to encourage horticultural pursuit in Shanghai and the introduction to Shanghai of garden shrubs and plants which are not indigenous to the neighbourhood.

2.—The management of all the affairs of the Society shall be in the hands of the President, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and a Committee of twelve. Three members of whom shall from a quorum, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies on the Committee not filled at the Annual General Meeting, or which may arise from time to time. The Committee may appoint sub-committees.

3.—There shall be at least two Exhibitions Annually one in each of the months of May and November, 10 days' notice of which shall be given by the Honorary Secretary in the Public Press. The arrangements for, and the Prizes to be awarded at such Exhibitions, shall be in the hands of the Committee.

The Committee shall appoint the Judges.

4.—The Annual Subscription shall be 5 dollars.

It shall entitle a Member to be present and vote at all Exhibitions held by the Society free of charge. The subscription is payable on the 1st day of March in each year.

Only Members whose annual subscriptions are paid may complete.

5.—There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society which shall be held before the end of March in each year.

6.—A Special General Meeting may be called by the Honorary Secretary on the requisition in writing of the Committee or of 10 Members of the Society. Such Meeting may be called by notice in the Public Press; the notice shall state the business to be done.

RULES OF MEMBERSHIP

1.—This is an International Society. Anyone interested in Horticulture in any form is eligible to become a Member and can do so on application to the Honorary Treasurer, enclosing the sum of $5.00 which is the yearly subscription upon which he will receive a Schedule for the year, which includes all the Rules and Regulations.

2.—All exhibits must be sent in **under the name of the Member** who alone is eligible to compete and to obtain prizes in Classes for Members only. Thus, for example: If Mr. X is a Member of the Society, all exhibits must be sent in under his Name and not that of Mrs. X, who is not a Member and therefore not eligible either to compete or to receive prizes.

3.—All Members are requested to notify the Honorary Treasurer when leaving Shanghai either permanently or temporarily, so that their names may be either removed from the List of Members or else placed on the Absent List.

4.—Members are particularly requested to **note the date of the Annual Subscription** which is due the 1st week in March and are asked to send it in regularly in order to lighten the work of the Treasurer.

5.—Members are requested to make a special effort to attend the Annual General Meeting, due notice of which will appear in the Local Press some days before it is convened.

The object of this Meeting is to pass the accounts for the previous years, and elect the Committee for the ensuing year. It is earnestly hoped that all interested in the welfare of the Society will remember that this is an opportunity for them to bring forward any suggestions or criticism which they may wish to make, and which will be much appreciated by the Committee.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGES

Pot Plants:—Points to which the Judges will give greatest weight are:—

1.—**Evidence of good cultivation.** The degree of cultivation is shown not only by the flowers but also by the quality of the foliage and general growth. **Over cultivation and gross feeding** as evidenced by malformed stems and leaves will be entirely discouraged.

2.—**Evidence of careful training and pruning.** In this the natural habit of growth of the plant should be studied and the training and purning should have for its object the display of this to its greatest advantage. **Training, tying down and distorting to hard geometrical figures** will not meet with success.

Special attention is directed to this in the case of Chrysanthemums.

3.—Decorative effect of the plant and the size, number and quality of the flowers.

Cut Flowers.—In judging these (except when otherwise stated in the Schedule, i.e., exhibits for artistic effect), the size, quality and variety of the flowers only will be taken into account.

Vegetables.—All vegetables should be perfectly clean and fresh; free from blemish of any kind, and correctly named.

Quality and size suitable for table use are the points of paramount importance in vegetables. Size, beyond that which invests the produce with the greatest value for the table, cannot be regarded as meritorious, as it indicates coarseness, and must therefore be reckoned as a defect.

The samples composing a dish should be all of one size and of one variety only.

When judging a collection of vegetables, points must be given to the individual dishes which go to form the collection, general uniformity being considered only when other points are equal.

Herbs should be shown in neat bunches, with clean fresh healthy leafage. The chief are: Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Mint, Marjoram, Salsify, Tarragon and Fennel. Tomatoes rank as vegetables.

EXHIBITION RULES

1.—The Show shall be open for at least one day.

2.—Plants for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor or the gardener in his employ, or have been in his possession 3 months prior to the Show. Special attention of all Members is drawn to the pernicious habit (which has lately come to the knowledge of the Committee) of gardeners supplementing their employers' exhibits by bought produce: this dishonest practice will soon be eliminated if Members intending to exhibit either flowers or vegetables will make it their business to see to this matter personally, especially with regard to vegetables, no exhibit of which will be accepted unless accompanied by a card of Declaration as follows:—

"I hereby guarantee that these vegetables have been grown in my Garden by the man in my employ." (Signed.)

Each Exhibit sent in on the day of the Show, whether of flowers or vegetables, in the Members classes, or the Open classes, must be labelled with special card of entry provided by the Society for the purpose, and signed by the Exhibitor. These cards together with the aforementioned Declaration Cards can be obtained only from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Kerr, by telephoning 13467. Each Member intending to exhibit vegetables is asked to be careful that his gardener has the requisite number of cards attached to the exhibits. Vegetables unaccompanied by a Card of Declaration will be disqualified.

The terms of this article shall not apply to the open classes which have been incorporated in the schedules.

3.—**All articles included in any entry must be arranged and the Exhibitors and assistants must leave the building by 10.30 a.m. on the day of the Show.**

Only actual exhibitors, and such assistants as may be necessary for the arrangement of the exhibits, will be admitted before the Exhibition is open to the public. All persons, except such as may be retained by the Society must leave the building at the time for judging.

4.—No exhibits may be removed before the close of the Show.

5.—The Prizes specified in the catalogue will be given. The judges have authority to withhold a prize in any case where they shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient merit to justify an award; they also may award special prizes.

6.—No competitor may take more than one money prize in any class.

7.—Contributions may be sent for exhibition only, and not for competition, but they must have a ticket attached labelled **"Not for competition."**

Labels bearing information of educational value may be attached to exhibits.

Such labels must, however, have been approved by the Secretary, to whom the matter to be used and particulars of the number and size of labels, must be submitted 7 days before the date fixed for the Show.

8.—Where flowering plants are mentioned, it is intended that they shall be in flower when exhibited and each pot except where otherwise specified must contain **one plant only.**

The National Rose Society's Regulations Respecting Affiliated Societies

1.—Affiliated Societies shall have the privilege of offering for competition the Medals (except Gold Medals) of the National Rose Society, which Medals may be obtained for this purpose at following charges, viz., Silver Gilt Medals, 18/-, Silver Medal, 13/6, and Bronze Medal 8/6. None of the Medals shall be awarded by an affiliated Society for any Seedling Rose, or for any decoration, or vase of flowers. No affiliated Society shall offer more than four of the National Rose Society's Medals at any one Exhibition.

2.—The National Rose Society's Regulations for Exhibitions 3, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14, and Rules for Judging, shall be binding on all affiliated Societies and shall either be printed in their Schedules, or it shall be prominently stated in them that their Exhibition of Roses is held under the National Rose Society's Regulations and Rules.

3.—By the word Nurseryman shall be understood a person who maintains a garden, or other horticultural establishment, for the purpose of returning him a profit. By the word Amateur shall be understood a person who maintains a garden with a view to his own use and enjoyment, and not for the purpose of gaining a profit. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who sells Rose plants, Rose blooms, or buds for budding. As exceptions to the foregoing (a) an Amateur may sell his Rose plants when giving up possession of the garden or place where they have been grown, and (b) an Amateur may sell new seedlings or Sprouts of his own raising, but only to Nurserymen. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who is a resident member of a household where a Nursery business is carried on, nor any person who issues a catalogue or price list of Roses, buds for budding or other horticultural produce. No Lady may exhibit as an Amateur who is engaged in a floral or horticultural trade, or who is herself a paid gardener, or paid floral decorator, or who is a resident member

of a household of anyone engaged in such trade or employment. Any question arising as to the proper status of an Exhibitor shall be determined by the Council.

9.—All Roses exhibited in competition shall be from plants which have been grown by, and have been the exclusive property of, the petition. Two or more persons shall not exhibit from the same garden, nursery, or plant house, excepting only in artistic classes where specially permitted by the schedule.

10.—The Exhibits of Amateurs shall not be staged, or prepared for staging, by trade growers or their assistants.

12.—No New Roses shall be exhibited in competition in any class except (1) Varieties which are already in commerce or are already advertised for distribution in the following Autumn; (2) Varieties which are exhibited with distinctive names. The names of such varieties to be retained as their future distinctive appellations.

13.—The following Roses which are bracketed together are considered "too much alike," and may not be shown in the same stand. For instance, Mrs. W. J. Grant may not be shown in the same stand as Belle Siebrecht:—

{Coral Cluster (poly. pom.)
{Juliana (poly. pom.)

{Dorothy Perkins (wich.)
{Lady Gay.

{Lady Godiva (wich.)
{Dorothy Dennison.
{Christian Curle.

{Louise Crette (H.T.)
{Lemon Queen (H.T.)

{Lucida plena (species)
{Rose Button.

{Mrs. W. J. Grant.
{Belle Siebrecht.

The climbing and non-climbing varieties of any Rose may not be shown in the same stand. For instance, climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant may not be shown in the same stand as Mrs. W. J. Grant.

N.B.—In bracketing varieties together, foliage and habit of growth are not taken into consideration.

14.—All Roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants.

Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may not be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom left tied shall not receive any point from Judges. The overdressing of Rose blooms is prohibited, and the Judges are instructed to judge all such dressed roses as bad blooms; the insertion of any additional foliage will be disqualified. All roses must be correctly named.

The National Rose Society's Rules for Judging at Rose Shows

1.—The Judges shall be, if possible, Three in number for all small Shows, and for all Sections of large Shows. Where there are Three Judges the decision of the majority shall be final. Where there are only Two Judges, should a difference of opinion arise, a third authority may be called in.

2.—The Judges should be selected principally from successful exhibitors.

3.—The Judges shall have no interest whatever in the classes in which they are judging.

4.—The Judges shall begin punctually at the hour appointed.

5.—The Judges shall have power to disqualify for any infringement of the Regulations attached to the Schedule.

6.—In the case of duplicates, the Judges shall have power to call in one or more experts to assist them in their decision, but the question of duplicates shall not be re-opened after the Judges have made their awards.

7.—The decision of the Judges shall be final (subject in the case of the National Rose Society's Exhibitions to Regulations 18 and 19).

8.—Roses shall be judged as they are staged at the time of inspection. No other consideration whatever shall be admissible.

9.—First dismiss from consideration all exhibits which are manifestly inferior.

10.—Then compare those which remain.

11.—The following, whenever necessary, shall be the method of comparison:—

(a) One of the Judges shall name a number of points for each bloom, or unit.

(b) The other two shall stand by and stop him when they do not agree, one putting down on paper the number of points allotted to each bloom or unit as they are decided upon, and adding up the total number of points given to each stand or exhibit.

FOR EXHIBITION ROSES

12.—Three points shall be given for high-class blooms; Two for medium One for those not so good, but not bad enough to cut out; and one or even two extra points for a very superior bloom. One point shall be taken off for each bad bloom. No point shall be allowed for a bloom left tied by an exhibitor.

13.—A typical bloom of a three-point rose (which may be carried by one of the Judges) shall be selected and referred to as necessary in order to keep up a uniform standard throughout the exhibits.

14.—In the case of Trebles (which, if shown in boxes, must be arranged triangularly) each treble shall be regarded as a unit, and not as three separate blooms. Points must therefore be given as in Rule 12—three points for the best treble, two points for a medium treble, and so on.

15.—In the mixed Classes, Teas and Noisettes shall have no especial favour shown to them.

16.—Where the blooms are of equal merit, the Judges shall proceed to consider their general evenness, variety, arrangement, freshness, and setting up in the stands, the boxes placed side by side and in the same light for the purpose of comparison.

FOR DECORATIVE ROSES

17.—The Exhibit of each variety, whether shown in vase, stand, basket, or a specified number of blooms in a box or otherwise, shall be considered as a unit.

18.—For each unit points shall be given as follows:—

Brightness (colour, brilliancy, freshness) . .	3	points
Form of flower (and of truss in cluster roses) .	2	,,
Foliage	2	,,
Arrangement	2	,,

The relative size of blooms of different varieties shall not be taken into consideration.

For example, Dainty Bess shall have equal value with Shot Silk.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1938

Presented at the Annual General Meeting held on Tuesday, March 28, 1939 Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O. being in the Chair.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

As it is past the hour for which this meeting is called, I will ask the Honorary Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Two exhibitions were held in 1938, the difficulties being experienced by members maintaining gardens in the outlying districts having an adverse effect on these exhibitions.

Many of our regular exhibitors were unable to compete while several others were able to compete in a few classes only.

The Spring Flower Show was held at the Masonic Hall, Avenue Road on Sunday, May 15, 1938 and it was a very colourful one, thanks mainly to our energetic Ladies Committee.

The Floor space available was considered by your committee to be too small for staging the usual pot plant sections, so entries in these sections were limited to six pots per member.

Features of this exhibition were the Cut flower and Decorated table sections and the Junior Competition.

An Inter-School competition was arranged at this Show, points being awarded to winners in the various classes in the Junior competition.

Thanks to the hard work carried out by Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, this competition was a great success; the first prize (a large Silver Medal) being won by The Cathedral School for Girls.

Banquet tables were shown at this exhibition and the judges had a most difficult task in making the awards. All the tables were works of art and the ladies concerned are to be complimented on their endeavours.

The first prize was awarded to Mrs. T. B. Dunn, the second to Mrs. F. Reiss and the third to Mrs. Rector-Smith. Mrs. T. B. Dunn was also awarded the Sir Peter Grain Cup for the most meritorious exhibit in the Show.

Mrs. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett received the first prize in the decorated dinner table section. Mrs. T. B. Dunn being a very close second.

The Autumn Show was held at the Shanghai Race Club on Wednesday November 16 and Thursday November 17, 1938 by kind permission of the Stewards and although this exhibition was smaller than those held in previous years, it was a very successful one.

Your Ladies committee again worked very hard to make the show a success and in this connection I would like to thank Mrs. C. S. Franklin and Mrs. J. D. E. Shotter for their kindness in taking over the onerous task of arranging the cut flower section and Junior competition in the absence of the Chairman of the Ladies Committee.

Mrs. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett again won the first prize in the decorated dinner table competition and she is to be congratulated on her feat in winning first prizes at both Shows and on her splendid arrangement of a snow scene exhibited at the Autumn exhibition.

Reference to the dinner table competition at the Autumn Show would not be complete without reference to some of the other tables arranged.

The second prize was awarded to Mrs. L. M. Pharis who exhibited a very effective table. Chrysanthemums were arranged artistically in a decorated boat, an old Ivory figure being placed at the side.

Mrs. Eva Woetzel's table received third prize; this being decorated to represent a German Christmas dinner table.

Mrs. W. C. Cassels exhibited a very nice table which received a lot of votes as also did Mrs. W. J. Gande's arrangement of Rust-yellow and mauve Chrysanthemums.

Mrs. A. Renner's table attracted a lot of attention. This was arranged to represent a Hungarian peasants' table, and samples of lovely embroideries were used in the scheme.

An American Thanks-giving table complete with fruts and vegetables in season was artistically arranged by Mrs. Ralph Dunn and Mrs. J. E. Baker's arrangement of blue Sweet Peas Salvia and Asters was very charming.

Mrs. W. J. Keswick's arrangement of white Chrysanthemums and red Dahlias was very attractive and favourably commented upon as also was a simple Luncheon table decorated by Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.

The Inter-School competition at this show was won by The Peter Pan School and 16 awards were made in the Junior Competition.

The Sir Peter Grain Challenge Cup was not awarded at this exhibition.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to Mrs. C. A. Momber, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell and Mrs. R. D. Murray during the year for exhibits shown and Gardeners Certificates to Hsu Ven Sung and Koo Ah Tu.

We received a grant-in-Aid of $400 in 1938 and our thanks are due to the Shanghai Municipal Council for this.

We are indebted also to the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club for their generosity in permitting us to use their premises free of charge for the Autumn Show and to Mr. Olsen and his staff who, as usual, gave us much valued assistance.

We are indebted also to the Shanghai Electric Construction Company and the China General Omnibus Company for their continued generosity in granting us free advertising space.

Much valued assistance was also received from several Hotel managers, Headmasters and Headmistresses of Schools and Secretaries of various Clubs who kindly exhibited our posters and distributed handbills advertising shows.

I would like to place on record our deep appreciation of their kindness and at the same time express the thanks of the Society to the local press for the interest displayed in our activities and the generous space afforded to Shows.

I also desire to thank Mr. I. E. Roberts for his kindness in auditing the accounts and our Hon. Treasurer—Mr. W. J. Hawkings for the very efficient manner in which they have been kept.

We are also greatly indebted to our Hon. Secretary and to all those Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly officiated as Judges at the two exhibitions.

A copy of the Society accounts for 1938 has been in your hands for some time, but before placing these before you for approval, I shall be pleased to request Mr. Hawkings or Mr. W. J. Kerr to answer any questions you may have to ask."

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Horace Kadoorie, the retiring President, in the following terms:—

"Before I pass on to the next business, I should like to say a few words regarding Mr. Horace Kadoorie.

He was elected President of the Society in 1933 on the departure of Sir Peter Grain.

He took over at a most difficult time; gardens in the outlying districts having not fully recovered from the 1932 incident.

He is one of Shanghai keenest gardeners and he has always had the interests of the Society at heart.

He has served on your Working Committee for many years and has officiated as a Judge at all your exhibitions and Military Camp Garden competitions held since 1932.

I trust that we shall continue to have the pleasure of Mr. Kadoorie's presence with us at future meetings and at this stage, I should like to propose a hearty vote of thanks to him for all he has done for the Society."

PAST PRESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS

The first Flower Show was held on May 29, 1875, the Committee being Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, M. V. Drummond J. L. Scott, T. R. Wheelock and Endicott.

Year	*President*	*Hon. Treasurer*	*Hon. Secretary*	*Director*
1897	A. R. Burkill, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1898	A. R. Burkill, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1899	R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1900	R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. A. Arthur
1901	Crawford Kerr, Esq.	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. A. Arthur
1902	Crawford Kerr, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. A. Arthur
1903	J. C. Scott, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. A. Arthur
1904	J. C. Scott, Esq.	Mr. E. P. Hudson	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1905	E. F. Hogg, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1906	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. A. E. Algar	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1907	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. A. E. Algar	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1908	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez.	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1909	F. S. A. Bowrne, Esq.	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1910	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1911	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1912	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1913	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1914	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1915	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1916	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor

Year	*President*	*Hon. Treasurer*	*Hon. Secretary*	*Director*
1917	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1918	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1919	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1920	F. Ayscough, Esq.	Mr. J. C. Bosustow	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1921	Judge Skinner Turner	Mr. J. C. Bosustow	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. H. Etterley
1922	A. S. Speyer, Esq.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor
1923	Sir Skinner Turner	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1924	Sir Skinner Turner	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1925	Sidney Barton, C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1926	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1927	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1928	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. H. Rendall	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1929	His Honour Judge G. W. King, O.B.E.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. D. Lane	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1930	His Honour Judge G. W. King, O.B.E.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. D. Lane	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1931	Sir John Brenan	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1932	Sir Peter Grain	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1933	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1934	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1935	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1936	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1937	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1938	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1939	Sir Allan Mossop, Kt.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr

INSECT PESTS

American Blight or Woolly Aphis (Schizoneura lanigera) is a most destructive pest of trees, for when allowed to become established it spreads over the branches with extreme rapidity and seriously injures the tree. An attack of the American blight is indicated by the presence of white woolly tufts on the older branches. Small colonies may be destroyed during the summer by brushing them over with a little spirits of wine or a rahter strong solution of some approved insecticide, and the spread of the pest during the season of growth may be arrested by spraying the trees with a paraffin emulsion sufficiently reduced in strength not to injure the foliage. Infested trees should, when at rest, be washed with hot brine and be dressed with a paraffin emulsion, care being taken to well work the liquid into the crevices of the bark and other irregularities favourable to a lodgment of the pest.

Ants, if less destructive than many other insects that find their way into the garden, are sufficiently troublesome to justify thier being included among the pests. Petroleum poured into their nests will quickly dislodge them, and they may be banished from plant houses by means of pieces of coarse sponge and sugar. The pieces of sponge are laid down in suitable places and a little sugar sprinkled over them; when the ants have crowded into them, dip the sponges into water as near the boiling point as possible.

Apple Sawfly (Tenthredo testudinea) deposits its eggs in the partly developed flower buds, and the grubs when hatched eat their way into the fruits, which they eventually render of but little value if they do not cause them to fall prematurely.

Asparagus Beetle (Crioceris asparagi) is destructive pest when present in large numbers. The female beetle deposits the eggs on the rising growth early in the season, and the caterpillars or larvae do much injury by eating the points of the tender shoots. Some of the best means of checking the pest are syringing the plants with warm water, to which soft soap has been added as the rate of one pound to eight gallons, and then dusting the surface of the bed with soot; and dusting the growths with newly slaked lime when moist with dew.

Black Current Gall Mite (Phytoptus ribis).—This pest may be kept under by picking off the infested buds during the winter months and burning them, and these buds can be readily seen by reason of their swollen appearance. If the bushes are badly infested cut them down to within a few inches of the ground and dress the surface with caustic lime. By the removal of individual buds, cutting the bushse down at intervals of two or three years, and liberal manuring, the pest can be held in check.

Bean Aphis, or Black Dolphin (Aphis rumicis), frequently destroys the crop of broad and long pod beans when allowed to multiply unchecked. The attack invariably commences at the top of the stems, and if the tops are cut off and burnt immediately the small colonies are seen, little further trouble will be occasioned by

the attack. Dusting soot on the plants and syringing with soapsuds will be useful, but these applications should be supplementary to the removal of the tops.

Carrot Fly (Psila rosa) is of much interest, as illustrating the great value of preventive measures, for when the attack has commenced, little can be done to prevent serious damage to the crop. Happily the attack of the carrot fly can be prevented by adopting very simple remedies. It has a very strong objection to the odour of paraffin, and if a quart of this is well mixed with a barrowful of wood ashes and the ashes used as a dressing immediately after sowing, and a second application made when the plants are two or three inches high, but little damage will be done to the crop by the grubs of this fly. Ground that is much infested should have a liberal dressing of gas lime early in the winter and then afterwards be deeply dug or trenched, the surface soil in which the pupaė are hibernating being buried in the bottom of the trench.

Celery Fly (Tephritis onopordinis) affords another proof of the importance of prevention in dealing with insect pests. This fly, like the one immediately preceding it, has a dislike for paraffin, and spraying the plants at intervals with a weak paraffin wash will prevent the lodgment of the female insect upon the leaves, and the consequent deposit of the eggs under the epidermis. A mixture of newly slaked lime and soot in equal proportions scatterde over the leaves when damp, will also assist in preventing the flies setting upon the leaves.

Cockroaches and Beetles.—These offensive and injurious pests may be destroyed in considerable numbers by a mixture of honey and arsenic placed in small quantities on small pieces of crock in their haunts. Phosphorus paste may be used for destroying them, but it is important in the use of this preparation and arsenic mixture not to put them where household pets are likely to eat them.

Codlin Moth (Carpocapsa pomonella) causes considerable damage annually to the apple crop, and is a difficult pest to contend with. Trees of which the fruit is damaged by the caterpillars or larvae of this moth should have the bark of the trunk and main branches scraped during the winter, and then dressed with a soft soap and paraffin wash. It will also be advisable to spray the trees with Paris green soon after the flowers have fallen, a suitable strength being four ounces to forty gallons of water.

Crane Fly or Daddy Long Legs (Tipula oleracea) is well known by reason of the distinctive character of its large brownish grubs. These frequently do much damage to lawns and grass land generally, and destroy many plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, and other closely allied vegetables. Heavy rolling is the best course of procedure where leaves are infested with the grubs, and in the kitchen garden large numbers may be caught means of traps consisting of slices of potatoes fixed to a skewer and buried in the soil a few inches below the surface. When a cauliflower, broccoli or other plant of allied vegetables is seen to flag, after it has become established, the soil should be removed from about it, for the grub

which has eaten through the stem and caused the flagging will be found just below the surface, and within an inch or so the plant.

Diamond-Back Moth (Cerostoma xylostella).—The caterpillars frequently do much damage to the turnip and other cruciferous crops. The course to pursue in checking their ravages is to top-dress the land with superphosphate of lime to stimulate growth, and to dust the plants with soot on newly slaked lime when the leaves are moist with dew.

Ermine Moth (Hyponomenta padellus). One of the most troublesome of the pests with which cultivators of hardy fruits have to contend. The caterpillars which destroy the leaves of apple, hawthorn, plum and other fruit tree may be checked spraying with a paraffin wash. Large numbers may be destroyed by cutting off the nests in which they congregate, and throwing them into a vessel containing brine or a paraffin mixture.

Gooseberry and Current Sawfly (Nematus ribesi).—The caterpillars of this sawfly make their appearance on the leaves of gooseberry and currant bushes, and quickly destroy them if repressive measures are not adopted. Bushes known to be attacked should be examined in April, and leaves on which eggs have been deposited or have clusters of caterpillars should be removed and burnt. Dusting with soot or hellebore powder when the foliage is damp will destroy large numbers, but hellebore powder is a deadly poison, and must not be used for several weeks before it is intended to gather fruit. The caterpillars on attaining their full size bury themselves in the soil immediately below the surface, where they change into chrysalis, and the last brood remains in the ground during the winter. Consequently the latter may be destroyed by removing the surface soil during the winter to a depth of three inches, and burying it in a deep hole.

Lackey Moth (Bombyx neustria).—The caterpillars of this moth are very destructive to the foliage of fruit trees, and, like those of the Ermine moth, congregate in webs which they enlarge as increased space is required. These should be cut off and dropped into a vessel containing brine or some other mixture that will kill them Spraying the trees with Paris green as soon as an attack is perceived will also be useful in checking the ravages of the caterpillars.

Magpie Moth (Abraxus grossulariata).—When the leaves fall they take up their quarters among them or in the leaves hanging upon the branches for the winter. Therefore by gathering up the leaves under the bushes and on the branches and burning them large numbers of the caterpillars may be destroyed.

Mealy Bug (Coccus adonidum) may be described as one of the most obnoxious and injurious pests that attack plants under glass. Individual colonies should be disloged with a small brush that has been dipped in some suitable insecticide. Infested plants should be dipped or sprayed with some good preparation of as high a strength as can be without injury to the foliage. Fir-tree oil, and lemon-tree oil are suitable preparations.

Onion Fly (Anthomyia ceparum).—As in the case of the carrot fly, it is necessary to resort to preventive measures. When the crop is liable to attack the soil should be kept well about the plants to prevent the deposit of the eggs on the base. Wood ashes or sand to which paraffin has been added at the rate of one quart to each bushel, scattered between the rows, will help to keep the female fly away. Sowing in autumn instead of spring is desirable on light land where the onion crop is especially liable to attack.

Pear-tree Oyster Scale (Aspidiotis ostreaeformis).—When this scale insect is allowed to extend without check it will cover the branches and spread over the fruits, and render it unfit for the table. It can be readily kept under by scraping and well washing the branches during the winter, using hot water and a little soft soap. Then apply a dressing of Gishurst Compound at the rate of four ounces to the gallon of water, or with a paraffin emulsion of suitable strength. The latter may be used of a greater strength on the old branches than for the young wood.

Plum Aphis (Aphis pruni) and the Hop Aphis (Phorodon humuli) are both injurious to plum trees, and should be kept under. Thorough washing with clear water will impose an effectual check, as will two or three sprayings with a wash of soft soap and quassia.

Slug Worm (Selandria atra).—The larvae of the pear sawfly do considerable damage to the leaves of cherry and pear trees by feeding upon the upper surface of the leaf, frequently consuming the soft portion. The best means of encompassing their destruction is to dust the foliage with quicklime three or four times at intervals of three days. Single applications, or application at long intervals, are of but little use. Syringing with lime water to which a little soft soap has been added will be found useful, but the dustings are the most effectual.

Turnip Flea Beetle (Haltica Nemorum) is a destructive pest in dry seasons, frequently destroying the whole crop. Good cultivation is an important factor in lessening the damage from the attacks of this pest, but it is not sufficient, and therefore the crop should, when in the seed leaf, be occasionally dusted with soot or lime early in the morning, when the leaves are wet with dew.

Turnip Fly (Aphis rapae).—This may be described as a pest so troublesome in dry seasons as to justify prompt measures being taken to keep it in check. Sprinkling with a weak solution of tobacco juice and soft soap, or a mixture of paraffin and water will be effectual. The former is prepared by mixing seven pounds of soft soap and a quarter of pint of tobacco with twenty-five gallons of water, and the paraffin should be used at the rate of two wineglassfuls to three gallons of water. Apply the preparations with a water can to which a fine rose has been affixed.

Winter Moth (Cheimatobia brumata).—The caterpillars of this moth are very voracious, and when present in large numbers quickly denude the trees of their foliage. The female moth are wingless, and crawl up the trunks of the trees, and to prevent their doing this, grease

bands should be put round the trunks early in October, and a few feet from the ground. First put a band of greaseproof paper round the tree, and over this place a second band liberally smeated with cart grease of good quality and free from tar. Spraying the trees with Paris green at the rate of five ounces to one gallon of water is very destructive to the caterpillars. As Paris green is a deadly poison it must be handled with care.

Wireworm (Elater Lineatus).—The grubs of the click beetle, popularly known as wireworms, when numerous, are very destructive to numerous are very destructive to numerous crops. The best means of preventing their doing much damage in gardens is to trap them in pieces of potatoes, which should be buried a few inches below the surface. The traps must be examined at intervals of two or three days, and all that are caught should be dropped into strong brine.

TO REMOVE WEEDS FROM PATHWAYS

Salt.

Boil one pound of salt in a gallon of water and apply hot.

Lime and Sulphur.

Boil 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of Sulphur in 10 gallons of water allow to settle and use clear liquid.

Oil of Vitriol.

Add one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and apply the evening after a hot day.

Arsenite of Soda.

Boil 1 pound of powdered arsenic in 3 gallons of water, keep stirring while boiling. Add 7 gallons of cold water and 2 pounds of crushed soda—boil again and apply in dry weather.

Carbolic Acid.

Add one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and apply. All mixtures should be used with great care.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUBSOIL WATER LEVELS MADE DURING THE DRY SEASON. OCTOBER, 1913

Included as Appendix 2 in the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to investigate fruit grown in 1913. The Sub-Committee being Philip Peebles, Esq., Dr. E. L. Marsh and J. H. Teesdale, Esq.

	Ground Level	*Water Level*	*Bottom of pit.*
North Szechuen Road,			
Opposite Swimming Bath . .	12.56	3.46	3.06
Baikal Road,			
At junction of Whashing Road	12.04	5.95	4.93
At St. George's Hotel . . .	15.92	5.58	5.08
Siccawei Road,			
Near Hungjao Road	12.17	7.11	5.01

Levels are above Conservancy zero. Minimum low water Level Pits open for about 18 hours.

High Water Mark. Ordinary Spring Tides 11.36.

WATER LEVELS, 1935

By courtesy of Messrs. H. E. Denny and W. O. Barrington.

Holes Open for 24 hours	*Depth from road level to bottom of hole*	*Depth from road level to surface of water*
Changping Road West of Kiaochow Road	8 feet	3 feet
Wei-hai-wei Road near Chungking Road	6 feet	3 feet 3 inches

THERMOMETER SCALES

Fahrenheit.

32° Fahr. is freezing point and 180 degrees are made between that and boiling point which is 212° F.

Centigrade or Celcius.

Freezing point is zero and boiling point is 100° C.

Reaumur.

Freezing point of water is zero and boiling is 80° R.

To reduce Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade subtract 32 from given degree of Fahrenheit and multiply remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

To reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply the given degree by 9 and divide the product by 5, then add 32.

To reduce Fahrenheit to Reaumur subtract 32 from given degree, multiply remainder by 4 and then divide by 9.

To reduce Reaumur to Fahrenheit, multiply the given degree of Reaumur by 9, then divide by 4 and add 32.

63rd
SPRING
FLOWER SHOW

63rd SPRING FLOWER SHOW

May 27 and 28, 1939

Pari-Mutuel Rooms, Public Stand, Shanghai Race Club

MEMBERS' COMPETITION

Class 1.—Group of 6 Flowering Plants.

For the best group of six plants in flower in not less than three distinct kinds.

1st Prize	$8.00
2nd ,,	$5.00
3rd ,,	$3.00

Class 2.—Group of Specimen Plants.

For the most artistically arranged group of flowering and foliage Plants in variety. The group to include not less than 20 plants.

1st Prize. **The Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy and**	**$10.00**
2nd ,,	$ 8.00
3rd ,,	$ 5.00

Regulation governing the Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

Exhibitors winning the Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy are required to sign a receipt at the time of receiving the trophy and give an undertaking to return the trophy to the Hon. Secretary of the Society not later than 10 days previous to the advertised date of the next Flower Show subsequent to that at which he was awarded the trophy.

On the return of the trophy to the Hon. Secretary the successful exhibitor will receive a small Silver Replica of same, suitably inscribed.

Class 3.—Cut Flower Section. Sweet Peas—6 Vases.

For the best 6 bunches of Sweet Peas in distinct varieties representing 6 different colour schemes, each bunch to contain not less than 12 and not more than 20 sprays. The National Sweet Pea Society's Medal will be awarded to the most successful Competitor in this Class.

1st Prize. **National Sweet Pea Society's Medal and**	**$8.00**
2nd ,,	$5.00
3rd ,,	$3.00

Class 4.—Sweet Peas—4 Vases.

For the best 4 vases of Sweet Peas, one variety in each vase, each vase to contain 12 to sprays. Only 4 vases may be submitted.

1st Prize	$5.00
2nd ,,	$3.00
3rd ,,	$2.00

NOTE:—No Medal will be awarded to this Class unless there are at least 6 Exhibits.

Class 5.—Basket of Cut Roses—12 Blooms.

One Basket or Bowl of cut Roses 12 blooms to be exhibited in the receptacle; Rose foliage only to be used.

Baskets, if used, to be without handles and not to exceed 14 inches inside diameter or be more than 9 inches deep.

1st Prize	$5.00
2nd ,, ...	$3.00
3rd ,, ...	$2.00

Class 6.—Basket of Cut Roses—6 Blooms.

One Basket or Bowl of cut Roses 6 blooms to be exhibited in the receptacle; Rose foliage only to be used.

Baskets, if used, to be without handles and not to exceed 14 inches inside diameter or be more than 9 inches deep.

1st Prize	$2.00
2nd ,, ...	$1.00
3rd ,, ...	$0.50

Class 7.—Roses—12 Blooms.

For the best collection of 12 blooms in vases in 6 varieties. Not more than one bloom to be shown in each vase.

1st Prize. **The National Rose Society's Medal and**	**$8.00**
2nd ,, ...	$5.00
3rd ,, ...	$3.00

NOTE:—In this Class no medal will be awarded unless there are at least 6 Exhibits.

Class 8.—Blooms of Roses.

For the best collection of 6 blooms in vases in 3 varieties: not more than one bloom to be shown in each vase.

1st Prize	$5.00
2nd ,, ...	$3.00
3rd ,, ...	$2.00

Class 9.—Pansies—30 Blooms.

For the best 30 blooms in not less than 6 varieties. Violas may be included.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Class 10.—Pansies—15 Blooms.

For the best 15 blooms in not less than 3 varieties. Violas may be included.

1st Prize	$2.00
2nd ,, ...	$1.00
3rd ,, ...	$0.50

Class 11.—Stocks.—6 Spikes.

For the best 6 spikes of Stocks, arranged in a Bowl.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd „	$2.00
3rd „	$1.00

Class 12.—Hardy Annuals or Perennials.—8 Vases.

For the best collection of not more than 8 vases in not less than 8 varieties, of hardy Annuals or Perennials.

1st Prize	$5.00
2nd „	$3.00
3rd „	$2.00

Class 13.—Hardy Annuals or Perennials.—4 Vases.

For the best collection of not more than 4 vases in not less than 4 varieties of Hardy Annuals or Perennials.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd „	$2.00
3rd „	$1.00

Class 14.—Basket of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a basket.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd „	$2.00
3rd „	$1.00

Class 15.—Bowl of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in bowl.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd „	$2.00
3rd „	$1.00

Class 16.—Vase of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a vase.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd „	$2.00
3rd „	$1.00

Class 17.—Bearded Iris.

For the best collection of not less than 12 blooms of not less than 6 varieties to be exhibited not more than 2 blooms in a vase.

1st Prize	$5.00
2nd „	$3.00
3rd „	$2.00

Class 18.—Bearded Iris.

For the best 12 blooms exhibited in a vase.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd „	$2.00
3rd „	$1.00

Class 19.—Japanese Iris.

For the best 12 blooms exhibited in a vase.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

N.B.—With a view to encouraging the cultivation of the Bearded Irises, a member has kindly donated the prizes offered in classes Nos. 17, 18 and 19.

OPEN CLASSES (Amateurs)

Flowers may be purchased in these Classes.

Class 20.—Roses.

For the most artistic arrangement of Roses, their own foliage to be used.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Class 21.—Basket of Cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of flowers in a basket.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Class 22.—Bowl of Cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of flowers in a bowl.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Class 23.—Vase of Cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of flowers in a vase.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

DECORATED DINNER TABLE

6 feet x 4 feet

Class 24.

Professional Gardeners and Native Servants excluded.

Those wishing to compete should notify the Chairman of the Ladies Committee in good time so that arrangements may be made and Table (of which there is only a limited number) reserved.

Any floral aids such as a wire, lead, moss, etc., can be used but as far as possible they should be hidden.

Table centres, mats, silks, etc., may be used AND APPOINTMENTS SUCH AS CANDLESTICKS, MENU HOLDERS, ETC., ARE ALLOWED. There are no restrictions as to kind and form of flower holders for vases.

It is immaterial whether the flowers are grown by the Exhibitor or purchased; the tables will be supplied by the Society all the same size, and measure 6 ft. x 4 ft.

Each Exhibitor must bring her own tablecloth, vases, etc., and whatever appointments she wishes to use. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE RULE, that tables must be arranged and the competitors have left the Hall by 10.30 a.m.

1st Prize. **The Society's Large Silver Medal and $10.00**
2nd ,, **The Society's Small Silver Medal and . . . . $ 5.00**
3rd ,, **The Society's Small Silver Medal and . . . . $ 3.00**

Decorated Dinner Tables will be judged by Judges appointed by the Committee.

DECORATED BANQUET TABLE

12 feet x 4 feet

Class 25.

1st Prize. **The Society's Large Silver Medal and $10.00**
2nd ,, **The Society's Small Silver Medal and . . . . $ 8.00**
3rd ,, **The Society's Small Silver Medal and . . . . $ 5.00**

(For condition see Class 24)

JUNIOR COMPETITIONS

Open to children under eight years of age.

Class 26.—Vase.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a vase.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 27.—Bowl.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a bowl.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 28.—Basket.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a basket.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age.

Class 29.—Vase.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a vase.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Class 30.—Bowl.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a bowl.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

Class 31.—Basket.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a basket.

1st Prize	$3.00
2nd ,, ...	$2.00
3rd ,, ...	$1.00

NOTE:—Competitors in the children's competitions are required to arrange their flowers and foliage without assistance from adults.

INTER-SCHOOL COMPETITION

Class 32.

Points will be awarded to successful competitors in classes 26 to 31 and credited to the School which they attend.

The School obtaining the highest number of points will be awarded a Large Silver Medal.

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES

The following classes are open to Nurserymen and Florists.

Class 33.—Group of specimen plants.

For the most artistically arranged group of flowering and foliage plants in variety.

The group to occupy not less than 50 and not more than 80 square feet of floor space.

1st Prize. **The Society's Certificate of Merit and**	**$10.00**
2nd ,, ...	$ 8.00
3rd ,, ...	$ 5.00

Class 34.—Four plants for table decoration; four distinct varieties; pots not to exceed 6 inches.

1st Prize.	**The Society's Certificate of Merit and**	**$5.00**
2nd ,,	. . . .	$3.00
3rd ,,	. . . .	$2.00

Class 35.—Basket of Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers and flowering plants in a basket; some part of the basket must rest on the staging; the top of any tubes or flower holders used must not be more than two inches above the rim of the basket; the flowers must not all face one way.

1st Prize.	**The Society's Certificate of Merit and**	**$5.00**
2nd ,,	. . . .	$3.00
3rd ,,	. . . .	$2.00

MEMBERS' COMPETITION

PLANTS IN POTS

In the following classes the prizes are:

1st prize $2.00, 2nd prize $1.00, 3rd prize $0.50.

Where not otherwise specified only one plant may be entered for each class. Pots except in Class 27 must not exceed 10 ins. diameter.

CLASS

1. Antirrhinum, White shades 白色龍口花
2. Antirrhinum, Yellow shades 黄色
3. Antirrhinum, Pink shades 粉紅色
4. Antirrhinum, Red shades 紅色
5. Amaryllis (Large) 大百子蓮
6. Amaryllis (Small) 小百子蓮
7. Abutilon 落花燈
8. Aquilegia 耬斗菜，又名東洋牡丹
9. Azalea pink 杜鵑花，粉紅色
10. Azalea rose and white 杜鵑花，玫瑰色及白色
11. Azalea crimson 杜鵑花，大紅色
12. Begonia hardy 海棠花木本
13. Begonia Tuberous, single, light shades
    單代塊根海棠又名必過年淺色種
14. Begonia Dark shades 深色種
15. Begonia Tuberous, double, any colour
    雙代塊根海棠又名必過年無論何種
16. Begonia Coccinea 猪耳必過年
17. Begonia Sempervirens 鐵梗海棠又名必過年
18. Begonia Lloydi
19. Bougainvillea 三角花
20. Clematis 鐵秀蓮
21. Calceolaria 荷包花
22. Chrysanthemum Annual 四季菊
23. Carnations, Red 康內生(又名九菜洛陽)紅色
24. Carnations, Pink 淡紅色

25. Carnations, Yellow 黄色
26. Carnations, Cream 淡芙蓉色
27. Carnations, Striped 有花紋辨
28. Cyperus alternifolias 水棕竹
29. Coleus 老少年
30. Canterbury Bells 小底中花
31. Delphinium 飛草燕又名蘿蔔花
32. Dahlias 大莉花
33. Euphorbia 虎刺
34. Fuchsia, Single, Red and Purple
35. Fuchsia, Red and White 紅色與白色
36. Fuchsia, Long Flowered 長此孕種
37. Foxglove 大底中
38. Gloxinia 落雪年
39. Geraniums, Climbing, any colour 爬藤迷蘭紅無論何色
40. Geraniums, Scented 香草
41. Geraniums, Double, Red 高脚雙代迷蘭紅紅色
42. Geraniums, White 白色
43. Geraniums, Pink 粉紅色
44. Geraniums, Salmon 猪色
45. Geraniums, and other colour 無論何色
46. Geraniums, Single, White 高種單代迷蘭紅白色
47. Geraniums, Pink 粉紅色
48. Geraniums, Red 紅色
49. Geraniums, any other colour 無論何色
50. Heliotrope, Dark coloured variety 雙代洋海棠深色種
51. Heliotrope, Light coloured variety 淺色種
52. One Hardy Flowering Shrub 一棵木本開花花樹
53. One Hardy Flowering Climber 一棵木本開花爬花樹
54. Hollyhock, any colour 蜀葵花不論何色
55. Ipomae 山芋花
56. Impatiens 新種逢仙花
57. Jasmine 茉莉花
58. Lobelia, White 綠白蓮白色

59. Lobelia, Blue 藍色
60. Lilium Longifiorum 卷丹又名白百合
61. Lilium Brownii 黄百合
62. Lantana 臭秀球
63. Linum 亞麻類
64. Lonicera 金銀藤花
65. Marguerite 蓬好花
66. Mimulus 龍首花
67. Mesembryanthemum 球鑽草花
68. Maurandya 熱帶地方之盆景
69. Monstera delicciosa 蓬萊蕉
70. Nicotiana 烟葉子花
71. Nasturtiums, Climbing, Dark variety
高種爬藤旱荷深色種
72. Nasturtiums, Light variety 深色種
73. Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Dark variety
矮種爬藤旱荷深色種
74. Nasturtiums, Light variety 淺色種
75. Orchids, 4 in variety 蘭花一種四棵
76. Pelargoniums, Red 矮箕毛葉述蘭紅紫紅色
77. Pelargoniums, Purple 紫色
78. Pelargoniums, White 白色
79. Pelargoniums, Pink 粉紅色
80. Poppy 鶯粟色
81. Phlox Drummondii 佛綠絲
82. Pansy 蝴蝶色
83. Pomegranate 石榴色
84. Petunia 喇叭色
85. Poinsettia 象牙紅
86. Ranunculus 芹菜色
87. Rose, Bush, Crimson 矮箕薔薇大紅色
88. Rose, Bush, Red 紅色
89. Rose, Bush, White 白色
90. Rose, Bush, Pink 粉紅色

91. Rose, Bush, any other colour 無論何色
92. Rose Climbing or pillar (light) 淺色爬藤薔薇
93. Rose Climbing or pillar (dark) 深色爬藤薔薇
94. Rose standard any variety 各種立本薔薇花
95. Salvia farinacea 紅花撒爾亞又名鼠尾草
96. Streptocarpus 俗名喇叭花
97. Scirpus 莞蒲
98. Solanum 月茖荳
99. Spiraea 鉢蘿
100. Sweet William 石竹洛陽
101. Syringa 楊梅花
102. Sweet Peas, any variety growing in pots or tubs.
小寒花無論種在盆內或桶內者
103. Tobacco 烟葉花
104. Verbena 佛平南

FERNS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

105. Adiantum Cuneatum 圓葉軟梗美人粉
106. Adiantum Capillus Veneris 宜昌鐵梗美人粉
107. Adiantum caudatum 爬藤美人粉
108. Adiantum gracillimum 細種美人粉
109. Adiantum Farleyense 林眼葉美人粉
110. Adiantum macrophyllum 大種鐵梗林眼葉美人粉
111. Adiantum Pacottii 雙台圓葉山草
112. Asplenium nidus 鳥窠山草
113. Nephrolepis Boston Fern 半雙台野鷄毛山草
114. Nephrolepis Todeoides 雙台野鷄毛山草
115. Pteris 鳳尾草
116. Platycerium alcicorne 鹿角山草
117. Specimen Fern on Rockwork Stump or otherwise
山草種在砂石上者或其他各種
118. Tree Fern 鐵粒粉
119. Group of six Ferns

1st Prize	$5.00
2nd ,, ...	$3.00
3rd ,, ...	$2.00

120. Asparagus Nanus 粗種蘆笋山草
121. Asparagus Sprengeri 硬梗蘆笋山草
122. Asparagus other forms 他種蘆笋山草
123. Aralia
124. Abutilon Thompsoni 落花燈
125. Authurium crystalinum 象耳草
126. Araucaria 塔松樹
127. Aspídistra 青捏葉
128. Aucuba japonica 東洋白蒲棗樹
129. Begonia Rex 豬耳海棠又名豬耳必過年
130. Croton 五彩克蘿墩
131. Cyperus Alternifolius 水棕竹
132. Cinnamomum 玉桂樹又名樟類
133. Cycas 鐵樹
134. Decorative Grasses 青草
135. Draceana 紅竹
136. Ficus elastica, Rubber Plant 橡皮樹
137. Fatsia japonica 東洋山梧桐
138. Funkia 紫鶴花又名白鶴花
139. Hanging fern 空懸山草
140. Hardy Foliage Shrub 木本紫花樹
141. Hardy Pine 木本松
142. Grevillea robusta 麻木又名艾蓬葉樹
143. Liriope minor 小門冬草
144. Liriope maxima 大門冬草
145. Lycium chinense 枸杞籐
146. Lycopodium 石松
147. Palm Caryota mitis 林眼棕
148. Palm Phœnix humilis 凰尾棕
149. Palm Phœnix canariensis 鳳凰棕
150. Palm Phœnix Roebelini 小棕鳳凰棕
151. Palm Kentia Fosteriana 細葉鳳凰棕
152. Palm Cocos weddeliana 菜形棕
153. Palm Rhapis fabelliforms (Japanese) 東洋竹細種

154. Palm Rhapis humilis (Chinese) 本地棕竹
155. Palm Lantana Borbonica (Cantonese) 廣東棕竹
156. Selaginella Kraussiana 小種青苔俗名毛四
157. Selaginella other kinds 他種毛四
158. Smilax 四密來克四
159. Sancheza nobilis
160. Tradescantia 淡竹葉草

VEGETABLES

(For Spring and Autumn Exhibitions)

Note:—Instances have been known of gardeners supplementing their Employers' Exhibits with bought market produce.

To counteract this pernicious practice the Exhibition Rule given on Page 11 has been introduced. **No exhibit will be accepted unless accompanied by a card of declaration.**

The cards may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Kerr **(Telephone 13469)**, Administration Building.

It has come to the knowledge of the Judges that certain gardeners are in the **habit of putting up 3 Exhibits of the same Vegetable,** thus attempting to gain 1st, 2nd and 3rd Prizes, which is not fair to other Exhibitors. Members therefore are particularly requested to take special note of the **regulation that only one exhibit is to be shown in each or any class, any infringement of which regulation will result in disqualification.**

Class A.

For the best Collection of Vegetables in not less than 6 Varieties (to be shown on a sloping wooden stand):

1st Prize	$10.00
2nd „	$ 8.00
3rd „	$ 5.00

The number of Vegetables in each Class specified hereunder must be adhered to as exhibits not in accordance with this schedule will be disqualified. No Vegetables, herbs excepted, may be shown in pots.

To prevent any misunderstanding, Members are requested to impress upon their gardeners the above regulation.

Prizes in the following classes are:—

First prize $2.00; Second prize $1.00; Third prize 50 cts..

CLASS	
1	Asparagus, ten heads
2	Artichoke, globe, four
3	Artichoke, Jerusalem, ten
4	Beet, six
5	Broccoli, two
6	Borecole, two
7	Brussels Sprouts, twelve
8	Beans, French, thirty pods
9	Beans, Broad, thirty pods
10	Beans, Runner, thirty pods
11	Cabbages, small, two
11a	Cabbages, large, two
11b	Cabbages, medium, two
12	Carrot, six
13	Cauliflower, two
14	Celery, two
15	Chicory, bunch
16	Capsicum, six
17	Cucumber, four
18	Endive, two heads
19	Egg plant, four
20	Gourd, two

CLASS		CLASS	
21	Herbs, collection of	39	Radish, twelve
22	Horseradish, 3 roots	40	Rhubarb, 6 stems
23	Kale curled, two	41	Sage
24	Kohl Rabi, two	42	Salsify, four
25	Leeks, four	43	Savoy, two
26	Lettuce, Cos, four	44	Spinach, 20 leaves
27	Lettuce, Cabbage, four	45	Strawberry, 1 basket of 16 Fruits, large
28	Vegetable Marrow, two	46	Strawberry, 1 basket of 16 Fruits, medium
29	Mustard and Cress, dish	47	Strawberry, 1 basket of 16 Fruits, Alpine
30	Maize, 2 heads	48	Swiss Chard, six leaves
31	Mushroom, six	49	Tomato, six
32	Marjoram, Bunch	50	Turnip, four
33	Okra, 10 pods	51	Thyme, Bunch
34	Onion, six	52	Water Cress
35	Peas, thirty pods		
36	Parsley, 20 sprays		
37	Potato, twelve		
38	Parsnip, six		

The maximum number of points in each Vegetable class is as follows:—

Classes 1, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 21, 25, 32, 35, 36, 38, 41, 46, 47, 48 and 50—7 points

Classes 8, 9, 10 and 17—6 points

Classes 2, 4, 11, 12, 18, 23, 26, 27, 28, 37, 39, 43, 44, 49, 51 and 53—5 points

Classes 3, 24 and 45—4 points

Classes 15, 19, 22, 29, 31, 33, 34, 40, 42 and 52—3 points

Classes 16 and 20—2 points

Other Classes—1 point

Vegetables—Open Class

Nurserymen and Florists

Class 53.—For the best display of vegetables of not less than 20 kinds; 30 square feet of table space will be allowed for this display.

1st Prize	$8.00
2nd ,,	$6.00
3rd ,,	$4.00

52nd
AUTUMN
FLOWER SHOW

52nd AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW

APPROXIMATE DATES—NOVEMBER 18 & 19

Members' Competitions

Class 1.

For the most artistically arranged group of specimen Chrysanthemum plants. Floor space not to exceed 100 square feet.

1st Prize.	**The Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy and** . . .	**$10.00**
2nd ,,	. . . .	$ 8.00
3rd ,,	. . . .	$ 5.00

Regulation governing the Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

Exhibitors winning the Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy are required to sign a receipt at the time of receiving the trophy and give an undertaking to return the trophy to the Hon. Secretary of the Society not later than 10 days previous to the advertised date of the next Flower Show subsequent to that at which he was awarded the trophy.

On the return of the trophy to the Hon. Secretary the successful exhibitor will receive a small Silver Replica of same, suitably inscribed.

Class 2.—Group of 6 plants.

For the best group of 6 specimen Chrysanthemum plants in not less than 3 varieties.

1st Prize.	**The Royal Horticultural Society's Affiliated Societies Medal and**	**$10.00**
2nd ,,	. . . .	$ 8.00
3rd ,,	. . . .	$ 3.00

Class 3.

For the best group of single stemmed Chrysanthemums in not less than 24 varieties.

1st Prize.	**The National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal and** . . .	**$10.00**
2nd ,,	. . . .	$ 8.00
3rd ,,	. . . .	$ 5.00

Note:—The National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal and Prizes will not be awarded unless there are at least 8 Exhibits.

Class 4.

For the best Chrysanthemum plant in the Show.

1st Prize. **The National Chrysanthemum Society's Certificate of Merit and** **$5.00**

2nd ,, ... $3.00

Class 5.—Basket of cut Chrysanthemums—12 Blooms.

One Basket or Bowl of cut Chrysanthemums, 12 blooms to be exhibited in the receptacle.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 6.—Basket of cut Chrysanthemum—6 Blooms.

One Basket or Bowl of cut Chrysanthemums, 6 blooms to be exhibited in the receptacle.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 7.—Basket of cut flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a Basket.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 8.—Bowl of cut flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a Bowl.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 9.—Vase of cut flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a Vase.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 10.—Autumn Foliage class.

For the most artistic arrangement of Autumn Foliage in a Vase. No flowers may be used.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

Class 11.—Annuals and Perennials.

For the best collection of not less than 3 varieties of Annuals or Perennials.

Cut flowers only, not more than 6 vases to be exhibited.

1st Prize $3.00
2nd ,, ... $2.00
3rd ,, ... $1.00

OPEN CLASSES (Amateurs)

Flowers may be purchased in these classes.

Class 12.—Cut Chrysanthemums.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut Chrysanthemums.

1st	Prize	$3.00
2nd	,,	$2.00
3rd	,,	$1.00

Class 13.—Basket of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut Flowers.

1st	Prize	$3.00
2nd	,,	$2.00
3rd	,,	$1.00

Class 14.—Bowl of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut Flowers.

1st	Prize	$3.00
2nd	,,	$2.00
3rd	,,	$1.00

Class 15.—Vase of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut Flowers.

1st	Prize	$3.00
2nd	,,	$2.00
3rd	,,	$1.00

Class 16.—Decorated Dinner Table.

6 ft x 4 ft.

1st Prize.	**The Society's Large Silver Medal and**	**$10.00**
2nd ,,	**The Society's Small Silver Medal and**	**$ 8.00**
3rd ,,	**The Society's Small Silver Medal and**	**$ 5.00**

(For conditions please see page 35)

Class 17.—Decorated Banquet Table.

12 ft x 4 ft.

1st Prize.	**The Society's Large Silver Medal and**	**$10.00**
2nd ,,	**The Society's Small Silver Medal and**	**$ 8.00**
3rd ,,	**The Society's Small Silver Medal and**	**$ 5.00**

(For conditions see class 16)

JUNIOR COMPETITIONS

Classes 18 to 20.

Under 8 years of age.

Classes 21 to 23.

Over 8 years and under 15 years of age.

(For conditions please see page 36)

INTER-SCHOOL COMPETITION

Class 24.

(Please see page 37)

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES

The following classes are open to Nurserymen and Florists.

Classes 25, 26 and 27.

(For conditions please see page 37)

MEMBERS' COMPETITION

CHRYSTANTHEMUMS IN POTS.

In the following Classes the Prizes are:—

1st Prize $2.00
2nd ,, ... $1.00
3rd ,, ... $0.50

CLASS

Bush and Standard plants will be judged separately.

1. Nee King Ball, Yellow 黄坭金球
2. ,, ,, ,, Pink 粉紅坭金球
3. ,, ,, ,, White 白坭金球
4. Siao Soong Wool Robe, Yellow 黄鷫鸘裘
5. ,, ,, ,, ,, White 白鷫鸘裘
6. Crab, White Jewel 白玉蟹
7. ,, Purple 紫蟹
8. ,, Scarlet 紅蟹
9. Lotus, White 白荷花
10. ,, Purple 紫荷花
11. ,, Lilac 雪青荷花
12. ,, Pink 粉紅荷花
13. ,, Bronze 古銅色荷花
14. ,, Bicolor 鴛鴦荷花
15. ,, Green 綠荷花
16. ,, Golden 金荷花
17. ,, Cream 蜜色荷花
18. ,, Yellow 黄荷花
19. ,, Red 紅荷花
20. ,, Black, with Olea Centre 墨荷花托桂
21. Nanziang Large White 南翔大白
22. ,, ,, Cream 南翔大白蜜色
23. Ribbon, White Jewel 白玉帶
24. ,, Golden 金帶
25. ,, Silver 銀帶

26. Ribbon, Bronze 古銅帶
27. „ Yang Fee 楊妃帶
28. Snow Lion 雪獅子
29. Dragon's Beard White 白龍鬚
30. „ „ Lilac 雪青龍鬚
31. „ Claw Golden 金龍爪
32. „ „ Pink 粉紅龍爪
33. „ „ Lilac 雪青龍爪
34. Dragon's Horn 龍角
35. Ear Pick, Silver 銀挖耳
36. „ „ Golden 金挖耳
37. „ „ Purple 紫挖耳
38. „ „ White 白挖耳
39. „ „ Cream 蜜色挖耳
40. Purple Ear Pick with Olea Centre 銀挖耳托桂
41. Wu Yoong, White 白芙蓉
42. „ „ Purple 紫芙蓉
43. „ „ Yellow 黄芙蓉
44. „ „ Scarlet 朱紅芙蓉
45. Needle Yellow 黄針
46. „ Silver 銀針
47. „ Bronze 古銅針
48. „ Purple 紫針
49. „ Red 紅針
50. Purple Needle with Olea Centre 紫針托桂
51. Silver „ „ „ „ 銀針托桂
52. Golden „ „ „ „ 金針托桂
53. Cross Knot, Yellow 黄十結
54. „ „ White 白十結
55. Bamboo Leaf, Yellow 黄竹葉
56. „ „ Pink 粉紅竹葉
57. „ „ Red 紅竹葉
58. „ „ Lilac 雪青竹葉
59. Paeonia, Golden 金牡丹

60. Paeonia, Silver 銀牡丹
61. „ Yellow 黄牡丹
62. „ Red 紅牡丹
63. „ Purple 紫牡丹
64. Golden Paeonia with Olea Centre 金牡丹托桂
65. Maen Sze, Lilac 雪青卍字
66. „ „ Yellow 黄卍字
67. „ „ Tricolor 鴛鴦卍字
68. Robe, Long Life 萬壽袍
69. Robe, Imperial 大皇袍
70. First Rank Purple Robe 一品朱衣
71. Deer's Horn, Golden 金鹿角
72. „ „ Silver 銀鹿角
73. „ „ Yellow 黄鹿角
74. „ „ Lilac 雪青鹿角
75. Golden Plate with Olea Centre 金盤托桂
76. Silver „ „ „ „ 銀盤托桂
77. Purple „ „ „ „ 紫盤托桂
78. Red „ „ „ „ 紅盤托桂
79. Scarlet „ „ „ „ 朱盤托桂
80. Thorn, Golden-haired 金毛刺
81. „ Silver-haired 銀毛刺
82. Pine, Golden 金松
83. „ Silver 銀松
84. Comet, White 白彗星
85. „ Purple 紫彗星
86. „ Red 紅彗星
87. Star, Purple 紫星
88. Golden Peacock 金孔雀
89. Yellow Crab Shell 黄蟹売
90. White Snow Ball 白雪球
91. „ Small Snow Ball 白小雪子
92. Yellow „ „ „ 黄小雪子
93. Dan Shang Ball 檀香球

94. Purple Pompom 紫球
95. Yellow-haired picked Ball 黃毛刺球
96. Large Petal White 大葉白
97. Foreign Butterfly 洋蝴蝶
98. Purple Twisted Dragon 紫盤龍
99. The Sunrise in The East 旭日東昇
100. Red Heaven and White Reverse 天紅地白
101. Chrysanthemum Miliflora 單代新種菊花

FERNS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

(Please see page 42)

VEGETABLES

(Please see page 45)

CALENDAR

JANUARY

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of carnations. Pot bulbs of tuberous begonias.

Flower Garden.—Mulch flower and shrub beds with stable litter.

Kitchen Garden.—Dig and trench all vacant lots, incorporating farmyard manure and leave surface of soil rough. Prepare stable manure for hot bed. Plant early potatoes. Apply a dressing of lime to vacant land 6 weeks prior to the planting of crops.

FEBRUARY

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of ivy leaf geraniums.

Flower Garden.—Topdress lawns, and roll regular.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds in greenhouse or heated frames of:—Early Cauliflowers, Onions, Leeks, Tomatoes, Early Cabbages, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Autumn Giant Cauliflower, and Broccoli. After germination plant in boxes 2 inches apart, remove to cold frame in March and plant in garden 3rd week in April.

MARCH

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of crotens coleus, alternanthera, lantana, pot young plants of carnations, lobelia and nasturtiums.

Flower Garden.—Remove all mulch, weed and hoe all flower beds. Beds not planted in the autumn may now be planted. Prune H.P. and H.T. roses and autumn flowering shrubs. Plant deciduous trees and shrubs. Lay turf and give a dressing of artificial manure.

Kitchen Garden.—Prick out young plants sown on hot bed. Sow seeds out of doors of bed-root, parsley, French beans, tomatoes, savoy, broccoli. Plant roots of horse radish, rhubarb and asparagus.

APRIL

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of bouvardia, plumbago, second lot of alternanthera and winter flowering begonias. Pot sendling gloxinias, etc.

Flower Garden.—Make notes of bulbs required for the following year. Plant geraniums, marguerites, dahlias and herbaceous plants.—Roll and mow lowns. Plant evergreen shrubs and trees.

The majority of shrubs bloom this month and a selection can be made for future planting.

Insert cuttings of flowering strubs.

Kitchen Garden.—Prepare seed beds and sow seeds of lettuce, cauliflower, leeks, asparagus, turnip, melons, egg plant, cucumber. Plant mushrooms spawn.

MAY

Select plants for Flower Show.

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of deadalacanthus, peristrophe and poinsettias. Pot into 5-in. pots or plant out carnations. Pot chrysanthemums into 9-in. pots.

Flower Garden.—Lift tulip bulbs, dry and place in store. Lift also, if necessary, bulbs of hyacinths and narcissus. Prepare beds of summer bedding and plant out seedlings sown last month. Spray boxwood hedges and roses and other plants affected by fly or caterpillars. Plant water lilies.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of cabbage, also lettuce, radish, mustard and cress.

JUNE

Conservatory.—Erect shade house and place therein palms, ferns and other conservatory plants. Pot up cuttings inserted last month and place in the open.

Flower Garden.—Clip hedges. Prune early flowering shrubs, continue planting the beds with summer flowering plants. Insert cuttings of hydrangea.

Kitchen Garden.—Plant out cabbage and lettuce sown last month. Mulch between growing plants with well decayed manure, select the best runners of strawberries. Water crops once a week with nitrate of soda or ammonia.

JULY

Conservatory.—Cuttings of growing shoots of poinsettias can be inserted.

Flower Garden.—Beds which contained poppies, larkspurs, etc., may now be cleared and planted with chrysanthemums.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of celery, lettuce and radishes. Stake tomatoes.

AUGUST

Conservatory.—Insert cutting of pelargoniums and geraniums, sow seeds of primulas, and cinerarias. Pot for early flowering freesias, Roman hyacinths and tulip bulbs. Start tubers of cyclamen.

Flower Garden.—Plant cosmos in shrub borders, stake chrysanthemums in beds.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of beet-roots, kohl-rabi, endive and spinach. Plant potatoes.

SEPTEMBER

Conservatory.—Pot cinerarias, and primulas. Winter flowering plants as begonias, moschosma, etc., should now be in their flowering pots. Pot up more spring flowering bulbs.

Flower Garden.—Seeds (see list) of the majority of spring flowering plants should now be sown. Plant narcissus in grass.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of lettuce, cauliflower, parsley, broad beans and peas. Plant strawberries.

OCTOBER

Conservatory.—Complete for the repotting of young crotons, coleus, etc. Dry off caladiums. Lift tropical plants out of flower gardens and pot. Place poinsettias and other tender plants in the Conservatory. Pot up carnations that were grown in beds.

Flower Garden.—Sow seeds (see list). Prick out seedlings sown last month so as to ensure good plants for planting next month.

Kitchen Garden.—Plant out seedlings sown last month, sow cabbage.

NOVEMBER

Select plants for Flower Show.

Conservatory.—All plants should now be in their winter quarters. Place early potted bulbs in cold frame. Start bulbs of Chinese narcissus.

Flower Garden.—Clear the beds of summer flowering plants and replant with tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and the young plants sown in September. Discontinue mowing.

DECEMBER

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of chrysanthemums for flowering in pots. Pot cinerarias and primulas.

Flower Garden.—Continue the planting of spring flowering bedding plants. Cover with straw, tender plants like sago palms and bananas.

SEED SOWING DATES

In reference to the sowing of seed, members who have obtained satisfactory results from seeds sown at different dates from those mentioned in this list, will assist the progress of horticulture by forwarding a statement of their experience to the Hon. Secretary.

JANUARY

Sow Streptocarpus and Nasturtium seed in pots.

FEBRUARY

Seed of hardy annuals may be sown in pans in the greenhouse to replace plants lost through frost on outside beds and Gloxinia seed may be sown in the greenhouse.

MARCH

Sow seeds of Abuliton, Acrocinum, Alyssum, Begonia, Browallia, Campanula, Coleus, Eucalyptus, Ferns, Fuchsia, Gaillardia, Geranium, Gesnera, Gloxinia, Grevillea, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemesia, Oxalis, Petunia, Riveinia, Salvia and Verbena.

APRIL

Sow seeds of Ageratum Amaranthus, Aralia, Aster, Balsam, Celosia, Cockscomb, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Datura, Globe Amaranth, Gourds, Hibiscus, Marigold African and French, Mimosa, Mignonette, Portulaca, Ricinus, Rhodanthe, Salvia, Solanum, Sunflower, Thunbergia, Torenia, Vinca, Zinnia and Helichrysum.

JULY

Sow seeds of Cineraria, Mignonette and Primula in pots.

AUGUST

Sow seeds of Cineraria, Cyclamen, Francoa, Hawkweed, Heliotropium, Mignonette, Pansy, Primula, Sweet William, Hollyhock, Wallflower, Viola and Early flowering Sweet Peas.

SEPTEMBER

Sow seeds of Alyssum, Anchusa, Anemone, Aquilegia, Arabis, Argemone, Arctotis, Aubrietia, Auricula, Antirrhinum, Bellis, Calendula, Calceolaria, Campanula, Carnation, Celsia, Cornflower, Cerastium, Annual Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Godetia, Collinsia, Coreopsis, Cowslip, Dianthus, Delphinium, Digitalis, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Everlasting Grasses, Gyposphylla, Iberis, Larkspur, Linaria, Linum, Lupins, Malope, Malva, Matricaria, Matthiola, Mimulus, Myosotis, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Nemophila, Nigella, Oxlis, Pelargonium, Pentstemon, Phacelia, Phlox Drummondi, Pinks, Polyanthus, Poppy, Primrose, Salpiglosis, Saponaria, Scabious, Schizanthus, Sweet Sultan, Stocks, Statice, Sweet William and Verbascum.

OCTOBER

Sow seeds of Petunia, Sweet Peas, late Cinerarias and Lobelia.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

The following represents an average one year's supply of vegetable seed for a Kitchen garden of three mow:—

Beans, Broad	1 qt.	Lettuce, 3 sorts	1 oz.
Beans, French	1 pt.	Mustard	1 pt.
Beans, Runner	1 „	Onions, 4 sorts	1 oz.
Beet, Red, 2 sorts	1 oz.	Parsley, curled	1 pkt.
Borecole or Kale, 2 sorts	1 „	Parsnip	1 „
Broccoli, 3 sorts	1 „	Peas	4 qts.
Brussels Sprouts, 2 sorts	½ „	Potatoes, early	1 bush.
Cabbage, 3 sorts	1 „	Potatoes, late	1 „
Cabbage, Red	1 pkt.	Radish, Long	3 pkt.
Carrot, 2 sorts	1 oz.	Radish, Turnip	1 „
Cauliflower, 2 sorts	1 pkt.	Salsafy	1 „
Celery	1 „	Savoy	1 „
Cress	½ pint.	Scorzonera	1 „
Endive, 2 sorts	½ oz.	Shallots	½ lb.
Herbs, various	½ „	Spinach	1 qt.
Kohl Rabi	1 pkt.	Turnips, White	2 ozs.
Leek	1 „	Turnips, Yellow	1 oz.

One ounce of seed of the vegetables mentioned hereunder should be sufficient to sow lengths of rows as specified:—

Beet	30 feet.	Parsley	80 feet.
Carrot	80 „	Radish	100 „
Cress	100 „	Slasafy	80 „
Onion	200 „	Scorzonera	80 „
Onion for Pickling	100 „	Spinach	80 „
Parsnip	100 „	Turnip	150 „

One quart of the undernoted vegetables should be sufficient to sow the following lengths of rows:—

Beans, Broad	80 feet.	Peas, early	100 feet.
Beans, French	100 „	Peas, Marrow	140 „

To sow one mow of each of the undermentioned vegetables the following quantity of seed will be required:—

Asparagus	4 or 5 lbs.	Kale	½ lb.
Beans, Dwarf	1½ bushel.	Onion	1 „
Beans, Runner	10 to 12 qts.	Parsnip	1 „
Beet	1 lb.	Peas	½ bush.
Borecole	½ „	Radish	1½ lbs.
Brussels Sprouts	½ „	Spinach	10 to 12 „
Cabbage	½ „	Tomato	4 ozs.
Carrot	½ „	Turnip	2 to 3 lbs.

FLOWER POTS—ENGLISH STANDARD SIZES

	Ins. diam. at top.	Ins. deep.
Thimbles are inside	2	2
Thumbs	2½	2½
Sixties (60's)	3	3½
Forty-eights (48's)	4½	5
Thirty-twos (32's)	6	6
Twenty-fours (24's)	8½	8½

	Ins. diam. at top.	Ins. deep.
Sixteens (16's)	9½	9
Twelves (12's)	11½	10
Eights (8's)	12	11
Sixes (6's)	13	12
Four (4's)	15	13
Twos (2's)	18	14

Average cost of turf $2.30 per fong
,, ,, ,, garden soil $7.00 per fong

The cost of transportation is an important factor in the cost of soil.
In the Western district, it may be purchased for $5.00 per fong.
In the Central district; the cost may be $10.00 per fong.

SPHAGNUM MOSS PEAT REPLACES

NATURAL MANURE

IN MAKING GARDENS GROW MORE BEAUTIFUL

If your garden soil is exactly as you want it and is not susceptible to improvement of any kind, you are indeed fortunate, and what follows is not likely to be of interest to you.

Most soils, especially in China, are either too light and sandy or are too heavy; and in conjunction with either of these conditions, or in themselves, are deficient in humus. Possible remedies exist in the form of compost and stable manure, but these are not always accessible. Nature's reserves have been tapped, an ideal horticultural moss peat was secured, compressed, and put on the market ready for immediate use. Consisting of vegetables matter in a state of arrested decomposition, it is light, absorbent, clean to use, odourless and free from weed seeds, roots, fungus spores, insect life and other deleterious foreign matter. It is especially prepared by people who have had long experience of the need of Gardeners, and who have a worldwide demand for their products.

Sphagnum Moss Peat, as this preparation is called, provides humus, holds and retains moisture, but not to the extent of becoming "soggy" or waterlogged. It binds and improves sandy soils and lightens heavy soils. It contains special root-growth promoting substances, scientifically known as auximones, comparable to vitamins in food.

Its absorbency is of particular importance on sandy soils and in places where there is a porous subsoil, such as chalk, as it prevents the loss of water which always takes place on such soils. Its capacity for retaining from ten to twelve times its own weight is also of great value when Moss Peat Mould is used in conjunction with artificial fertilizers, as it holds them where they are wanted and prevents their loss underground.

For making gardens in China more beautiful, as a substitute when manure is difficult to procure, Sphagnum Moss Peat is an almost indispensable preparation for the serious gardener.